

## RAID ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Claimed to be in interests of Settlers.

A wholesale raid is in evidence at Washington designed upon the remaining public lands. Already this session two bills have been introduced by Representatives Martin and Brooks allowing a man to take up a square mile of government land in South Dakota and in Colorado respectively and permitting who may have already made a 160-acre homestead entry to make an additional entry of 480 acres.

The claim has been persistently made by western land men that a man can not make a home and living on 160 acres anywhere in the west, and so this square-mile-homestead is brought forward as a means of getting the public domain into private ownership as rapidly as possible. The question is, even assuming that 640 acres is not too large a unit for the government to give a citizen, to whom will this land go?

The bills above mentioned are deleted after the Kinkaid law, which applies the 640 acre unit to western Nebraska and was slipped through Congress at the tail end of last session. Yet it was not thirty days before it was charged that under this law the Nebraska cattlemen had secured about all they wanted in Nebraska. The Kinkaid law and the above bills provide that where a man has a 160-acre entry, or a mere filing on 160 acres, he shall have the preference right to enter an adjoining 480 acres, and in Nebraska the cattlemen are alleged to have "entered," through their employees, their choice of the lands, so that as soon as the law passed, they simply had to apply in each case for the contiguous 480 acres. It takes but a few such entries—they can be made half a mile wide and two miles long—to control a vast territory of country.

It was foreseen that similar bills to the Kinkaid Nebraska law would be immediately introduced at this session and it is understood that a number more such measures will follow to include other states. If Congress is to act further in this matter, the issue must be met squarely and frankly, the present homestead law overturned and a square mile made the homestead unit for the entire country, instead of the present 160 acres.

In the meantime, under the proposed plan every acre will have been taken up in these 640 acre tracts, and as provided in the Brooks bill for Colorado, commuted, after the lapse of a fourteen months' residence has been gone through with, and then transferred to syndicates or corporations in single tracts as large and monopolistic as desired.

This entry on the public domain of 640 acre homestead with the privilege of commuting is even a more bold faced fraud than was the old desert land law with its 640 acre provision, which later was with a great flourish of reform trumpets, cut down to 320 acres. To legally comply with the commutation clause, all that is necessary is for a stock herder, for instance, to file on a homestead in the fall, say October. He need not visit his claim for six months. Then in March he can put up a \$15 shack and purport to live in it during the following eight months, while he is herding his stock in the neighborhood, sleeping in it once a month or less. At the end of eight months he can prove up and get his title to the land from the government and immediately transfer it to his employer, receiving probably as a bonus \$50 for the use of this land privilege. He has fully complied with the law, and his position can not be legally attacked.

As applied to even 160 acres, the commutation clause has been an outrage. Utilizing it for 640 acre filings would more than quadruple its evil for it would cast off practically all restraint from those interests which are every day rapidly acquiring enormous land holdings. Nebraska was foolish enough to blight the future of the western half of the state by allowing the passage of the Kinkaid law. Statesmen representing interests which control the policies of other western states are apparently desirous of making this plan applicable to their states. The country should rigidly confine this plan to Nebraska.

There is great danger to the west and to the nation in this Nebraska law and its proposed application to various other states, one at a time, as quickly and expeditiously as possible. Congress is apparently willing to legislate for this state and that, senatorial and congressional courtesy playing an important part, and allow such local laws to pass, where a general law applying to the entire west would not be considered. The move is an insidious one and is a shrewd game on the part of the big land men to get piecemeal legislation which they realize they can not secure as a whole. Land dealers and speculators are warmly enthusiastic in their support of the Nebraska Law. It will be more inter-

esting to note how the real prosperity of the state is affected in the next two or three years, how many homes will be built under the Kinkaid law, how much the population of the section affected will be increased and how much real farming will be done.

GUY F. MITCHELL.

## FOE OF MORMONISM.

Senator Dubois of Idaho and His Fight Against Apostate Smoot.

The question of Reed Smoot's fitness to occupy a seat in the senate chamber of the United States has started an investigation into the subject of Mormonism and has brought out facts unfamiliar to most people and startling to many. In the forefront of the opposition to the Mormon senator looms Senator Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho, who is really the moving spirit in the investigation. He represents a gentle population that is making what it terms a life and death struggle against the Mormon element.

Senator Dubois says the Mormon church now holds the balance of power in the states bordering Utah, and the gentle voters must fight its influence unless they are willing to come under its domination. He has for years been the uncompromising foe of Mormonism. He was born in Illinois in 1851 and graduated from Yale college in 1872. In 1880 he went to Idaho and entered business and in 1882 was appointed United States marshal. It was in this position that he incurred the hostility of the Mormons, for he exerted his influence toward their disfranchisement in Idaho, it being then a territory. Several times the Mormons sought to quiet him, but he remained their inveterate foe. He was delegate in congress for the territory of Utah for two terms and after its admission as a state was chosen to the senate, taking his seat in 1891 as a Republican. He was a strong admirer of the late



SENATOR FREDERICK T. DUBOIS.

Thomas B. Reed and supported his aspirations for the Republican presidential nomination. When the Republican party declared for the gold standard he left it. He was defeated for re-election to the senate in 1896, but four years later was supported for the senatorship by Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans and elected.

Senator Dubois relates that during his career as a congressional delegate he arrived one day at a town in Idaho where all the population seemed to have assembled at the railway station and where a band and carriages were in waiting. Thinking the celebration was in his honor, Dubois made a speech of thanks. It transpired that the honors were intended for a new hotel keeper who had come on the same train, and it cost the future senator \$500 to pay for the drinks and square the joke.

## LIVER TROUBLES

"I find Theford's Black-Draught a good medicine for liver disease. It cured my son after he had spent \$100 with doctors. It is all the medicine I take." MRS. CAROLINE MARTIN, Parkersburg, W. Va.

If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Theford's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine frees the constipated bowels, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile. Theford's Black-Draught will cleanse the bowels of impurities and strengthen the kidneys. A torpid liver invites colds, biliousness, chills and fever and all manner of sickness and contagion. Weak kidneys result in Bright's disease which claims as many victims as consumption. A 25-cent package of Theford's Black-Draught should always be kept in the house.

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## News for the Farmer

## EARLINGTON CITY MARKET.

Corrected Weekly By W. C. McLeod.

Corn, per bushel, 50c.  
Meal, per bushel, 80c.  
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.20.  
Potatoes, sweet, per bushel, \$1.00.  
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, 80c.  
Sorghum Molasses, per gallon, 50c.  
Onions, per bushel, \$1.25.  
Hams, country, 12½c.  
Shoulders, 8c.  
Sides, 8c.  
Lard, 8½c. 10c. 12½c.  
Honey, per pound, 12½c.  
Butter, good country, 25c.  
Oats, per bushel, 45c.  
Timothy Hay, per ton, \$12.00.  
Clover Seed, \$7.00.  
Hogs, \$4.00.  
Sheep and Lambs, \$3.00 and \$3.40.  
Cattle, \$2.00 and \$2.50.  
Calves, \$3.00 and \$5.00.  
New Feathers, per pound, 50c.  
Green Hides, salted, No. 1, 10c.  
Green Hides, unsalted, 8c.  
Lambkins, 35c and 40c.  
Tub washed Wool, 30c.  
Greased Wool, 20c.  
Light Burry Wool, 18c and 19c.  
Heavy Burry wool, 14 to 18c.  
Eggs, per doz., 25c.  
Chickens, frying size, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per doz.  
Hens, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per doz.  
Turkey, 12½c.

## THE MAN WHO FEEDS US ALL.

The king may rule o'er land and sea  
The lord may live right royally;  
The soldier ride in pomp and pride.  
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide—  
But this or that, whatever befall,  
The farmer has to feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,  
The craftsman fashion wondrous things;  
The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads.  
The minor follows precious leads—  
But this or that, whatever befall,  
The farmer has to feed them all.

The merchant, he may buy and sell  
The teacher do his duty well;  
But men may toil through busy days,  
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways—  
From king to beggar, whatever befall,  
The farmer has to feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;  
He's partner with the sky and earth;  
He's partner with the sun and rain,  
And no man loses for his gain—  
So men may rise and men may fall,  
But the farmer has to feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,  
Who feeds us milk and fruit and meat?  
May his purse be heavy, his heart be light,  
His cattle and corn and all go right!  
God bless the seeds his hands let fall,  
For the farmer has to feed us all.  
—Queerquill.

The motherhood of the cow is the foundation of dairying. This foundation has not been understood in the past, and the mother quality was set at naught. The care and feeding of the mother are things that should receive our first attention, but they have been the things to receive attention last. As soon as the cow is dry it has been the custom to cut down her feed and sometimes to let her go with only hay and a poor quality of hay at that. This is not a treatment that is likely to develop the calf within her or to improve the milking qualities of the cow herself. —Farmer's Review.

## Discard Ice Water.

"On many farms cattle are allowed to go to some distant pond or creek, where a hole is cut in the ice for them to drink, when, at an expense of perhaps \$50, water in abundance could be got at the barn, writes Mr. T. B. Terry in the Practical Farmer. "This is just the way it used to be on my farm. But after getting fixed, it is no more work to pump the water than to go and cut the holes in the ice; and the manure saved in a single season would go a long way toward paying the \$50, to say nothing of the saving in feed from having the water some 20 degrees warmer, and the comfort of the stock."

"Cattle often do not drink half enough when the water is freezing cold, and hence they do not thrive as well. If I am thirsty I cannot drink ice water enough at one time to quench my thirst. It will chill my stomach, and for the moment make me think I have enough; but soon I want more. I go to the well and get fresh water at a tem-

perature of 50 degrees. I can drink enough to satisfy me at one time. How much more will this be true of animals, which drink so much more in proportion to their size, on account of their food being so much drier!"

## The Farmer's Garden.

For a time the tiller of the soil is enjoying a period of rest, enforced by the inclemency of the season. At this time he is sure to take stock, involving the accomplishment of the year just past, and reaching out the tentacles of purpose and hope into the misty future. How much he has made in the past and how much he will make in the future should not be the only great questions under consideration. He is not running a get-rich-quick machine. His life floats on, placid as a deep stream, unruffled by panic or breaks in the stock market. He may hope at the end of the year to have added a little to the store laid by for a declining day. He may feel that the soil is a good mother from whose prolific bosom he has drawn more of the sweets of life than is allotted to merchant, miner, mechanic or that great army that toil in other labor fields.

But the farmer does not always gather the full measure of his heritage, because his thought and purpose are directed to field and barn, to flock and fold, rather than to the minor giving of the garden, which day in and day out ministers to his comforts and rounds out incomparably the joy of country life. It is now a good time to plan for a garden, better than ever before. He may have neglected to manure the spot selected. If so, let the accumulations of stable and barn be hauled out and heaped; that they may ferment and rot. Weed and grass seeds will be destroyed and the mass broken down into dark fluffy material that so quickly warms the soil and so vigorously stimulates the early sowings. The texture of the mass will be greatly improved by one or two turnings during the winter. Raw manure is not worth a thing for quick effect, and be sure to fertilize well the early garden with something that will immediately stimulate.

There is no desire to say what to sow and plant or when, but only that the life of a farmer and his help is one of the treadmill kind, much sweetened by his ability as a gardener. Our best farm help are married men, white and colored, with the usual heritage of children. The farmer and his own family must be fed as well as this numerous dependency, and the character of the feeding determines the well being and prosperity of employer and employee. Everything raised on the farm saves that much of the earnings of both. Meat and bread are cash equivalents, but their need can be much reduced by wise management, and the dietary not impaired.

There is in mind a farm of something over one hundred acres, having besides the owner's family, two regular men, making a complement of over twenty-five souls to be maintained every day of the year. The owner is prosperous and his men have been on the farm for many years and they too have prospered. It was a pleasure recently to go over this place and interview the owner. Well, yes, I have done pretty well, said he. I don't like to swap around every year, for when I understand a man and he understands me, we both get along nicely. To get the best of a man he must be comfortably fixed. I square up at the end of every month and on Saturday evening both men can draw what they need within their earnings. If it is a leisure time I don't begrudge a day or two off and never "dock" even for sickness, but when I am busy I want my men alive all over, and want them to come early and stay late and there is no grumbling.

The struggle of a hired man is to feed his family, and this must be done cheaply, but generously. I do not allot a garden, but plan for the entire outfit and furnish the seed, planting and cultivation. I lay out a long parallelogram and before the men start to the field or in little "nicks" of time when they return that block must be worked and they do it nicely. Some things I allot and some not, nor have I ever felt that I came short, for it is an "on honor" arrangement. During the season of plenty I insist that the surplus be canned or dried, and each man has in my cellar a swinging shelf filled with canned goods, preserves, jellies, and such like, that would discount the larder of better-fixed people. We raise lots of roots, cabbage, tubers, esculents and things that will keep all winter, besides saving liberally of peas and the various beans. Yes, a garden is

a great institution and the farmer who blows in a little time thinking and managing for himself and his help is apt to have more comfort during the year and more money when it closes. I wouldn't care a snap nor my men if there were "martial law" or smallpox in Lexington for three months. We could get along first-rate, and never suffer a bit. Kentucky Farmer & Breeder.

## Free Offer

In order to prove absolutely that we can cure you of all maladies pertaining to the Liver and Kidneys, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Malaria, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Diarrhea and Dysentery of a bilious type, we will give you an order on your druggist and pay him for a bottle of

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For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The American Pharmacal Co., Evansville, Indiana.  
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## For Sale.

House and lot on West Broadway, Madisonville, Ky. Centrally located. One story six room house. Has been built one year. Good garden; good water; large yard; coal house; chicken house and smoke house. A desirable residence. Cash price \$1,700. One, two and three years, \$2,000.

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## L. &amp; N. TIME CARD.

Time of arrival of trains passing through Earlington.

Effective Sunday, Sept. 18.

## NORTH BOUND.

No. 96 ..... 11.04 p. m.  
No. 52 ..... 11.22 a. m.  
No. 54 ..... 11.32 p. m.  
No. 92 ..... 6.33 a. m.  
No. 70 ..... 8.20 a. m.  
No. 72 ..... 4.20 p. m.

## SOUTH BOUND.

No. 51 ..... 4.07 p. m.  
No. 53 ..... 4.39 a. m.  
No. 98 ..... 11.04 p. m.  
No. 97 ..... 4.09 a. m.  
No. 69 ..... 3.15 p. m.  
No. 71 ..... 10.15 a. m.

## I. C. R. R. TIME CARD.

Time of departure of Illinois Central trains from Nortonville, Ky.

## NORTH BOUND.

No. 102 ..... 1.28 p. m.  
No. 104 ..... 3.51 a. m.  
No. 122, local pass. 10.35 a. m.  
No. 196, local fr't. 1.28 p. m.

## SOUTH BOUND.

No. 101 ..... 4.08 p. m.  
No. 103 ..... 1.40 a. m.  
No. 121, local pass. 1.28 p. m.  
No. 195, local fr't. 8.40 a. m.

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